

ABOUT SUGAR BEETS.

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TONS OF SWEETNESS IN SUGAR BEETS

Description of a Great Industry in Several Western States.

NEBRASKANS TAKE THE LEAD, PERHAPS

But the Country Imports Six-sevenths of Its Sugar.

FIGURES INTEREST FACTS AND

(Copyright, 1896.) New York, Sept. 19.-According to 15. statement of Gov. Silas V. Holcomb of Nebraska, but \$,000,000 or 9,000,000 of the 45,000,000 acres of land in that State are under cultivation. Even of this small area, only one-quarter, or 2,000,000 acres, would suffice in an ordinary year, with the yield of beets to the acre and the proportion of sugar to the ton of beets, which experience has led producers to expect, to feed all the 70,000,000 people of the republic with the more than 4,000, 000,000 pounds of sugar they consume in

There are now in this country sugar beet factories of varying sizes in Chino and Almedo, Cal., in Unth and in Virginia, besides the two pioneer factories in Ne-braska, at Grand Island and at Norfolk. A thousand factories like the two latter, each working up the beets from 2,000 acres of land, would feed the entire na tion, which at present imports six-sevenths

of the sugar it cats. Should a thousand such factories be built, it would hardly be practicable that each should be worked upon beets grown on a single truck of 2,000 acres. On the coatrary, the ideal arrangement would be that each factory should stand in the midst of a region of small farms, on each of which a few acres only should be devoted to the culture of beets, Indeed, as Nebraska sugar beets have

been raised to the time of more than thirty tons to the acre, exhausting the fand rapidly, and involving a great amount of heavy labor in their bandling, there are few farmers who would be able or willing to have a very large proportion of their heldings in sugar beets. There is no reason why small beet sugar factories should not be erected by farming neighborhoods, or a co-operative basis, like many of the cheese and butter factories of States farther East, as the process is not one that absolutely requires to be conducted on a large This plan was fully and favorable discussed at the last meeting of the Ne-braskan Beer Sugar Association, reports of which, with much other valuable infor-mation, have been kindly placed at my disposal by Secretary Nason, of the association, and by Gov. Holcomb,

That Nebraska had produced in one year only one five-hundredth part of the nation's sugar; that all our beet sugar factories can refine only about one hundredth part, doesn't imply small figures. The ca sugar products of the Southern States, en-The can more industry of a century's growth, as it s, only surpasses the infant beet sugar crop by some twelve times,

If the estimated beet sugar crep of this year were to be placed in barrels end to ed, it would make a line of tarrels over 125 miles long. That, again, is not bee for an infant industry, even if the whole United States does cat enough forrels of sugar to form four lines of tarrels from New York to San Francisco, We make mearly seven times as much beet sugar as maple sugar, and more than fifty times as much beet sugar as from sorghum, though

Beet sugar taising Nebraskans need reargument to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte was a great man. It was he, who, wher the continental blockade shut down on the sugar imports of France, threw himself with feverish energy into the production of best sugar, then not commercially practiced an exhere, and sparred on his savant and scientists until they produced a suga as good as the colouist product refined at Orleans. It was a bit of this precious stuff that Napoleon proudly put mater a glas on a mantel in his imperial palace. Royalist caricatures of the times showed the bab King of Rome making a wry face over a sugar plum made of beet sugar, with the

"Suck it, little King. Your papa says it's sugar," And so it was At any rate. France pro-

duced 3,000,000 pounds in 1826; 50,000. 000 pounds in 1834; 200,000,000 pounds i 1860, and 1,300,000,000 pounds or nearly ber entire supply, in 1895.

Germany, beginning rather later, produced in 1895 1,475,000,000 pounds of beet sugar—about one-third as much as the United States consumes, from all sources native and foreign.

This country, as will be seen, is already producing as much beet sugar, after only eight years' effort, as France was doing twenty-four years after the baby king crit. cised his home-made candy in the Royalist prints and the mighty Napoleon pressed its

To be entirely accurate, the Nebrask

beet sugar industry is less than eight years old. In 1888 experiments were made at Grand Island. In 1889 the State University conducted experiments and the first tory was begun, but it was not until 18th that beet sugar was commercially produced in any quantity. A second factory, at Nor folk, was completed by the Oxnards in the following year, and the product has increased from 1,400,000 pounds in 1890 to about 8,000,000 pounds in 1895. Four other Jurge factories - those of Chino and Almedo Call of the Western Beet Sugar Company and the Utah Sugar Company - were completed soon after. The severe financial depression of '93 checked the movement, but its friends claim that it is now in a healthier condition than ever, and on the eve of great expansion, especially in Nebraska, under the law of 1895, which provides for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of one cent per pound upon sugar manufactured in the State from beets. sorghum, or other ogaryielding plants grown in Nebraska, provided no money shall be paid upon sugar produced from beets for which as much as \$5 per ton has not been paid to the producer nor upon sogaproduced from beets raised by a manu-

It may be added that an acre preducing there tous or beets at imum rate of \$5 a ton yields more money than a is likely to go a sown to wheat a 50 cents a bushelf

facturer

The quality of beets for sugar purposes varies greatly with the season. The amount of sugar per ton of beets has in this way varied from 150 pounds to over 200. Per-haps 175 may be taken as an average. Allowing for the expense of refining, the manufacturer could hardly afford to pay even the minimum price for his beets if it were not for the State money, the United States bounty of 2 cents a pound on all demestic sugar having been repealed by Congress in 1894.

It would be a fine thing, no doubt, if the United States could and would produce all its own sugar, transferring some to the home producer, but the question is after all one of finance. The State of Nebraska may be willing to foster an infant industry by a bounty whose pay ment is a trifle, but we can hardly imagine er paying out \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 year in bounties, if the farmers of the state were to accomplish what is easily possible in theory and provide the national agar supply.

Whether the country will ever restore the Federal sugar bounty of 2 cents a pound, or even offer a smaller one. political question whose answer rests with Congress. If this should be done passion of the Western sugar industra to the great benefit of the region. If not the question must ultimately be whether the sale of 175 pounds of sugar at ruling wholesale rates will pay the farmer for raising and the manufacturer for working up a ton of beets. Without the bounty he price must go considerably lower than \$5 per ton, especially as we have as yet discovered no such excellent use for the efese beet fiber as certain continental people who use it, dried, to adulterate ory, which, in turn, gets into so much of the world's coffee. This chicary in lastry exists on a very small scale in Wis onsin, it is said, but it is not yet domes ticated in Nebraska, where the refus sets see simply fed to the cattle. In Lefti. Utah, last year's contract price was \$4.25 per ton for beets not more than 3.1.2 pounds weight and not less than II per cent sugar and 80 per cent pure.

As yet, the seeds of the sount beet have been imported, because the root used is a highly specialized one, differing as such from the ordinary table beet as it does from the coarse, heavy beets raised for eeding cattle. The extent of the change is thus stated by Prof. Nicholson, of the Ne braska State University: "It has been bred for generations with the one purpose in view-that of increasing its sugar con-tent. It has been developed from a beet ontaining anywhere from sixteen to twenty three per cent sugar. These sults are by no means easily reached and by no means easily retained, as the tendency here is the same as that in all cases of high development to retarn to normal con ditions rather than to hold its present

To guard against this deterioration of the seed, which, by lessening the percent age of sugar in the beet, would destroy the profit of the industry, the State University of Nebraska has undertaken the production of seed and to insure to manfactures the aid of skilled workers. university maintains a course of instrucchemical analysis.

There really seems little reason to doubt that this progressive Western State has entered in an intelligent way upon the de-

PENALTY OF HAVING TO SHAVE. Over 200 Days of Men's Lives Spent in Barber Shops.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

People as a rule admire a man who possesses a face that shows the tright look of cleanliness and youthfulness that is the result of a good, clean shave. No matter of how good a quality a man's clothing may be or how late the style in which they are made, he does not possess that look of refinement that naturally belongs to a man if his face is marred with a studie beard. There is existent that will studby beard. There is nothing that will bring about this refined effect so well as a shave. Yet how many people who admire this bringing out of the features in such a clear-cut and pleasant manner reelly know how much time and treable is taken

up in acquiring the yeathfulness of coan tenance that they so much admire. Few people have mything near the cor-rect idea of the time lost by the ordinary man in barber shaps. The business man who looks so marty in correct and well-fitting ciothes, with his smooth, clean face, gets slaved on an average about four times a week. When he goes to the barber's the first time he may be looky enough to strike a time when there is no customer ahead of him and, as a result he is shaved and back to business again in almost half an hour. The next time The next time

LUCINDY CAUGHT IT.

She Imitated the Rich and Stylish Boarders. Detroit Free Press

s caught it, Marthy," solemnly de lared Farmer Declover to his wife, as he came in from the stanted grove where the summer boarders swang their ham-mocks and fought the spike-tailed mos-

"Seindy's caught it." "Whater you mean by that, Kerziah, Ef 'Scindy's cotched cry a thing it couldn't a bin much fasterin a smaller a mud tortle. She's the shiftlestest gal in this here hull school district."

school district."

"She's got the flirtin' fever, Mandy, an' she's got it furifie. Why, she's tied in a double-bean knot now," enckled old Declover, tickled at his own concert.

"Fur th' lan's sake, Kerziah Beclover, why didn't yer tell me so ter onet. The peor gal's doubled up in agerny white her own parieuts is a gosserpin' agin her. Wait till I get the yaris."

"Hole on, Marthy, dou't fly offen ther' han'el. You never was keen fur ketchin' onter one of my jokes. What I'm gittin' at is that the gal is 'ngoged to two fellers at onet."

Mrs. Declover, as she sal down switt and hard in the cushionless rocker.

telline, Kerzah, that one of my own flesh an blood is a norming." "Now don't fly inter 'steries, Marthy, 'Seindy no more a norming than you an me is She's jist a initatin' of them rich an' stylish beattlers what we's a rich an stylish beariers what we's a realizin' on. She's gin Jun Heoper her promise, an' so she has Tom Schocker. promise, an' so she has Tom Schocker. Now she's got traps sot for Juke Plowsod.

the act of July 4, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public or private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public or private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national tank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues, except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations manus owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the pational currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national tanks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

WHEN THE KAISER TRAVELS Extraordinary Precautions Taken to

Prevent Mishap. London Telegraph.

On the day before the laiser sets out in a railway journey, extraordinary pre-ciations are taken lest any mishing should sefull the imperial traveler. Every bridge becap the imperial travers. Every triags is ministry examined, and in particular tunnels, bridges, etc., as well as the state of the raits. The engineer is made responsible for their being in a fit condition. On the day of the former itself and shortly before the corrections starts, a plicat train or locomotive with an engineer, is sent of ahead for a stort distance, and the line of corte again gone over and examined. If there are sleepers, loose rails, or stones

EXPERIENCE WITH A DROP CURTAIN Ada Rehan Placed in an Embarrassing Position By

JENNIE O'NEILL POTTER'S SCENE SPOILED

a Curtain that Was Missing.

The Curtain the Most Expensive Part of a Theater and Managers Must Preserve It.

STARS SACRIFICED TO FALLING CURTAIN

(Copyright, 1896.)

It was the first night of the opening of he regular theater season in town. Four new plays were booked for four separate theaters, and the inveterate "first-nighters" were in despair. How, for sooth, can person be in four theaters at once? ciap out applause to four favorites in four videls separated theaters?

In one of the boxes, with the currains frawn to shield all but his face, sat the sid Timer. Not a first night had be missed ince Mrs. John Hoey electrified him of 1859 and Laura Keene dazzled him in 1860 DALY'S CELEBRATED CURTAIN

"I came here tonight," said he, "be cause there is a new drop-curtain, and if there is anothing in which I am inferested it is the curram of a theater. I always think of what Dion Boucicault said to me when rehearing for "My friend," said Boutschuit, with his rich Irish twinkle, 'I am going to his fron fron twinke, I am going to take a honday every day in the week during these rehearsals. My friend, they've bought a crop-curtain that's all capids and lovers sitting on a rock with a stream babbing past, and the audience would rather sit on the rock than see me-

"Boucleault knew what he was talking about when he extelled the virtues of a good drop curtain. Look at Augustin Daiy He thinks nothing of paying \$30,000 for at embroidered curtain, which he brings all the way from Milan for his New York and Lendon theaters. He will have no point in his house. Paint breaks, he tulnks. The curtain must be done by girls, sigeh by stuch, though 300 women work on it a once! Expense is nothing to him, and be employs Garibaldi to design and paint the curtain before it is embroidered. That is the value he puts on a good drep. It puts the audience in such a charming humor,' he says. His curtains new have the face of Ada Rehan. The lady sits or the clouds receiving a well-deserved crown from the Copids. Mr. Daly calls it The Crowning of Comedy." He paid Garibaid

\$3,000 for the subject.
"I well recollect," said the Old Timer the first handsome drop-custain that was ever used in this country. It was put up in the theater in which Fannie Kemble was playing. The seemic artists had worker upon it for months, and the stage can penters had the most minute directions

tout raising and lowering it. On the night of the play all was exands felt that the success of the even ing depended upon them a feeling care fully festered by the manager, who told them that half the city had turned out o see the wonderful new curtain.

MISS KEMBLE'S STAR ACT. "At one stage of the play Miss Kemble made her appearance open a high rock, from which she threatened to leap and dush out her brains if her lover would

not make certain promises to her "Slowly but surely the curtain lifted and the lover dashed out upon the stage At that same minute a pair of tiny feet appeared upon a rock above, 'Lift that

urtain more, whispered the heroine, "Of con't do it, norm," whispered back the stage carpenter, 'There's a hail in the roller that will break the angel's back if we pull it an higher.'
"D on the angel's back,' hissed back the now crozed heroine. 'Lift that our

tain higher or you'll the it. "All this time the amazed melience sat gazing upon a pair of feet high in air, oward which the frantic lover gazed in desperation,

"Blank your soul! exclaimed Miss Kemble, then here goes, and I'll sac yes if I'm hert.' And, jumping full upon the stage, she landed at the feet of her amazed lover, while with ready wit she exclaimed: 'See, I risk my life for you!

"A friend of mine, a little actress, who was then doing a thinking part in Daly's company, tells this stage-curtain story "The good-tempered Ada was standing

upon the middle of the stage at rehearsal howing several of the younger members of the company how to go through their ines and perform certain stage business. In the orchestra sat John Drew and James

men set to watch the line of route is in-

creased, while others are places before

and in the tunnels, at level crossings, and

on the larger bridges. Several officials, who are made answerable for everything being in perfect order, as well as for any delays, accompany the trains. In case any

defects in the locomotive of the court

train should become manifest, engines ar

train should become manufer, typing and ready to be substituted. The traveling and non-traveling public is kept at a distance

are made for any purpose whatsoever. Sig nals at night are avoided so as not to dis

" 'You take this piece of embroidery in our hand,' said Miss Rehan to the struggling young actress, 'and you draw a stitch up and see Herbert at the window You Herbert!" you cry, and flinging the em-

broiders from you, you rish to the window." "Sulling the action of the word, Miss Reban gave a great, giad bound towards Herbert. There was a subdeed shap, Miss Reban cause to a standstill, with an agonized expression on her face. There was a science, broken only by the fall of a pearl button

"Lower the curtain," cried the betoin "Can't do it, mum, the curtain is off

Then let the gentlemen retire to the dressing room," cried Miss Behan in "A Winter Night's Taje" time.

"Away they modestly filed white the artain demonstrated its great use by he keepness with wideh its absence was

MISS POTTER'S CERTAIN.

"Jennie O'Neill Potter had an embareslog experience with a curtain once, it was at a professional matinee. A cernin playwright had three curtain raisers o sell and hired the Star Theater for a slaw performance. The audience was, f course, paper, but very critical paper, It was a Thursday matines and all the dent in town was there.

"The tell rang for the curtain to rise. There was a tremor of the satin, but the curtain lifted not. A tugging of cope and a creaking of machinery told hat the curtain man was doing his best behind the scenes. But the curtain still hung trembling but distinate. Then a strangething happened. Out of the silence ime a voice impassioned and strong, pleading, besenching voice. It imdered him for a Woman's sake to try. For me, for me, my darling."

"The great curtain shook with a ter-ble shake and flew up like a shot. There too! Miss Potter with her back to the dience, addressing a weeping lover.

"Theaters now," said the old-timer, "go great expensive get up the most artistic f stoop curtains. The Hollis Street Thetre. Boston, has a curtain in which the ffects curiously blend. There is vivid reach coloring for the trees and a subdied serman tone for the river, with the Rhine usts hanging over it. The scene is the connecticut river. In St. Louis there is ne whose effect from a distance is so vivid that young people seeing it for the list time sit entranced with its beauty, "You have heard of the two little boys who wept so over the chariot race with the wild boy driving the stamping horses right into the notioner that their mother had to take them out. This works so rividity with condron that, at a child's natures, the drop is omitted and the at custain substituted, as it is sampler

In getting up a new drop curtain a anager has a imanual task before him, or he must spend not less than several proof curtain if he can. But an artistic

THE FIRST CURTAIN.

'In the days of Shakespeare, the Bard of Avon, who was an actor of nuch renown, dressed himself behind a bush and stepped out from a sylvan retreatupon the stage. In winter he played apon a plain floor, while lettered posts and, "This is grass!" Behold a house," ed so through many acts of Shakespeare's

ofvertisements, 'Use White's Pills and met cour eyes as you chatted between the ife, we should now declare. There is ardly a great artist now who does not print drop curtains, and, like the design-

"Actresses are said to favor a handsome from currain, but it is doubtful if they one. Take the case of Mrs. Kendal that on far toward the foot-lights, as the curtain was falling. The stage hands de-liberately allowed the heavy roller to decond upon her head, because they feared hat by stopping the curtain with a sudden fork they might injure the mechanism and slit the silk. Clara Morris told me of an experience of her own of that kind, but me of her company considerately dragged her out of harm's way by tugging ber gently along by one ear, while the become

"Bernhardt and Henry Irving are both the terror of managers, because both insist open cutting eye-holes in a curtain.

endured the most exemplating agony.



Artistic Drop Curtainty Placed in Famous Theaters at Cost of Thousands to Owners and Managers.

thirty-five minutes are consumed. third time may take even longer, and the fourth time in the week, which Is usually on Saturday, he may find quite a number ahead of him and very often he is com-pelled to wait fully an hour before he is shaved. In this way the business man

spends on an average of two and a half hours each week in a bather shop. It does not seem long for a week, but when you calculate the time spent in this way in a lifetime it is enormous. At the above rate, which is very low, the busines man, computing that he starts shaving when he is twenty years of age and live to be sixty, continuing shaving during the interim, will have spent nearly 217 day in a barler shop. If he gets shaved bu three times a week, as many of them do. he will during the same length of time as in the above-mentioned instance have spent nearly 150 days in a barber shop. The above is only for the time lost and

does not include the expense attached to the operation. In the barber shops patronized by business men of any standing whatever the price of a shave is never less than fifteen cents. Usually, too, there is a tip of at least a dime for the barber and a nickel for the boy who brushes your hat and clothes. This runs the cost of your shaving up pretty high, especially when you take into consideration the fact that luring an ordinary lifetime a man who gets shaved four times a week makes over 8,000 visits to the barber shop. As the cost of these visits is usually twenty-five or thirty costs each, it can readily be seen that the expense attached to the operation during a man's lifetime is no inconsiderate or trifling amount.

In the shops patronized by the working classes the prices are not so high, the ex-pense of the laboring classes in this line ounting on an average to about \$1 per month. Even at this rate it costs the ordinary laboring man a few hundred dol-

Club Night. Husband-Yes; probably-that is

That'll be one of ther or felust fights 'round' lying in the vicinity of a ballding place, here one of these days that yet ever see. 'I kin never bole my head up agin,' ple specially deputed for that purpose mouned Mrs. Declover. "None of my on the approach of the train the number of floating Mrs. Declayer. Ache o my familiery war ever scandardized afore. Ker-ziah, hitch up while I pack her duds. Thar's nothing ter do but sea' her off to her

"Yes, ther is," interrupted a fluffy vision of pink and white, as she apparently blew into the front door. 'I wasson the porch-and had to hear everything... You two are making a great powwow ever nothing. I'm engaged to Jim, Tom and Jake. So are three other girls in our set. What we'll do ow is call an indignation meeting and int own on these presumptious country gal-

That was just what they did, and for a week or two the boys were so scared that they would have gladly accepted a year

COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY. Different Kinds of Money in Circula-tion in the United States. United States Treasury Gircular.

There are ten different kinds of mone; in circulation in the United States—namely gold coins, standard silver dollars, substill ary silver, gold certificates, silver certifi of July 14, 1890, United States noice cals called greenbacks and legal tenders), na-tional bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all avail-able as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality, each rency. The status of each kind is as fol

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and pri-rate; when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law, and when below such standard and limit of tolerance it is light tender in propor-tion to its weight. Standard silver dol-lars are legal tender, at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipu-lated in the contract. Subsidiary sliver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding



